CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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This report contains information on Soviet Troops and Supply Installations in the North Ural Military District.

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-2-25X1X Soviet Troops in the North Ural MD Occupation Remarks Installation Location Source and Town Date 25X1X Employment Barracks installation Occupied by a tank unit; Swerdlovsk On the edge of of several four-story a woods north-west of Nizhne troops wearing tank in-signia on their epaulets (N56-50, E60-38) brick buildings. Isetskiy, about 10 km southeast were observed around the installation. Firing of Swerdlovsk. was heard from the terrain at the rear of the installation. Barracks installation South of the Occupied by a motorized of ten wooden two-story city, on the east unit of about 400 men. side of the road to Ufa (N54-43, Several short-barreled cantonment buildings, infantry guns and a great number of personabout 40x10 meters, and several sheds; enclosed E56-00). by a board fence. nel carriers and trucks were observed in the barracks area. 2. Barracks installation In the central Occupied by an infantry unit of about 500 men It was common of two five-story brick buildings, about 100 sector of the city, about 1.5 km south of the wearing red epaulets with meters long, and several small brick buildings crossed-rifle insignia extensive artilmain railroad on white-ring background. lery range was and garages: surrounded station, at a One major was observed located in the by a high brick wall. big street to be the ranking officer. woods northeast of the city. Several trucks and jeeps crossing.

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were stored in the bar-

racks area.

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1. Barracks installation of two sections; the section north of the street consisting of one three-story building and three storehouses; that south of the street including eight to ten cantonment buildings, about 50 meters long.

In the center of the city, seve-ral hundred meters west of the weather station on the top of a hill, on both sides of the street leading in the direction of Istok (N56-06, E60-50).

2. Military compound of several three-to six--story brick buildings, some of which were already occupied.

In the central sector of the city, adjoining a large square.

Military billets of one brick building and some excavated bunkers.

About 1 km north of the road to Nizhnyy Tagil (57-55, E59-57).

Occupied by an artillery unit of not less than 500 troops wearing red epaulets. Five guns of about 150 mm and 15 AT guns of about 75 mm with muzzle brakes were observed in front of the storehouses in the northern section of the installation. About 20 trucks and five prime movers were stored in the barracks yard.

MVD headquarters building.
Two generals were frequently observed inspecting the building site. MVD sentries stood guard at the entrances. MVD officers and their families lived in the upper stories. Not less than 50 passenger cars were observed in a parking lot of the compound daily.

Occupied by a tank unit of undetermined strength. Some armored vehicles, AT guns, and prime movers were obser- a barracks instalved in the billeting area. Heavy boxes were stored in the excavated bunkers by troops. Besides, about 100 fuel drums were observed in the yard near the road.

The music school of the Stalin Youth was housed in one of the buildings.

in September 1949 lation of six brick buildings and several storehouses north of the city, some armored vehicles being stored in the barracks yard. 25X1X

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One more barracks installation, surrounded by a high wall, was located in the northwestern perimeter of the city. According to Soviet civilians, the installation quartered an infantry unit.

According to Soviet workers, an NCO school was located in the barracks installation.

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Sugres (Sredneur-alsk) (N57-00, E60-28).

Pyshma

Barracks installation of one three-story brick building.

Barracks installation

-story brick building.

of one large three-

In the central sector of the city, near a freight sta-

tion.

Near the

freight station.

On the eastern perimeter of the town at a thinly wooded

An infantry unit of about 100 soldiers carrying rifles was frequently observed marching out of the installation.

Occupied by a unit of

300 troops wearing red

epaulets with crossed-

rifle insignia on red

practice-target back-ground. The troops were

equipped with rifles, submachine guns, and light machine guns. Close-combat and infantry training was frequently held on the perimeter of the city.

Occupied by a tank unit. Tanks camouflaged with tarpaulins were stored in the barracks area. Reports of tank guns and rifles were heard at all times from a training ground located northeast of the installation.

Barracks installation of one brick building. (Metnik) (N56-55, E63-13).

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hill.

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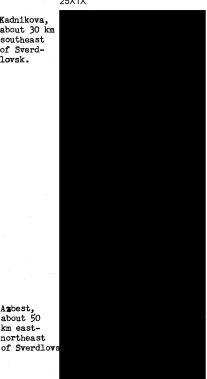
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Kadnikova, about 30 km southeast of Sverdlovsk.

Azbest, about 50

km east-

northeast



Military installation, about 600x400 meters, enclosed by a board fence, 2 meters high.

About 500 meters south--southwest of the town in a woods.

According to Soviet guards and residents of the village, the instal-lation was to become an army dog school. Construction was started in June 1947. The installations completed by November 1947 included one two-story administration and mess building with a garage, four kennels, three excavated bunkers to store potatoes, etc., and one shower-bath. Some more kennels, one bathing basin, and one brick building were under construction. The kennels were constructed of undressed wooden beams and covered with cement slabs. Each kennel was 18x32x5 meters and broken down into 10 cages. In September 1947, the installation was inspected by a general.

Building site, about 500 meters square.

About one km southeast of the railroad station.

Estensive excavations were made in the building site. According to fellow PWs doing surveying work, the excavation was 30 meters deep. A huge concrete bunker was being constructed in the excavation by PWs and Soviet convicts, supervised by German engineers. The bunker was generally referred to as atomic bomb shelter for the Azbest population

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One more military dog-breaking-in station, which was already being operated, was located on a highway, about nine km southeast of Sverdlovsk.

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Izhevsk (N56-51, E53-14) Billets of one 4-story brick building, about 60x15 meters, with a gun of about 76.2 mm on either side of the entrance.

Northwestern sector of the city, on the east side of a northbound thoroughfare about two km north-northeast of a weir.

Occupied by an officer candidate school. One colonel was observed to be the ranking officer. From 150 to 200 trainees were frequently observed marching out of the billets. Part wore bluebordered epaulets, some without insignia and some with artillery insignia, and some had black epaulets, with tank and artillery insignia. The epaulets of all trainees were bordered with a wide golden facing. The appearance and behavior of the troops were excellent.

When marching out for practice, they carried pistols and submachine guns.

The building was referred to as hospital by local residents. Also troops of other units were seen in Izhevsk. According to Soviet inhabitants, a high echelon headquarters was also located in the city.

Training grounds.

About eight km northwest of the city, north of the Molotov--Krasnokamsk highway.

Four or five guns of about 150 mm were emplaced in firing position in the terrain. Reports of guns and blasts were frequently heard in the area.

Barracks installation of one wooden twostory building and three low wooden houses. Western sector of the city; bound-ed by Kuybysheva, Dalmatovskaya, Lunarcharskogo, and Yamskaya Streets.

Trucks with box-shaped superstructures, mounting antennas (pivoted cross antennas) were frequently observed in the barracks area.

Molotov (N58-00, E56-15).

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Turinsk.

meters

about 300

northeast

of Molotov

Barracks installation.

About one km east of the large railroad bridge on the southern bank of the Kama River.

The barracks installation was referred to as Kadetskaya Skhola by local residents. The troops wore blue navy uniforms. In the morning, two units, each numbering about 150 troops, were building, with a frequently observed marching sentry wearing a to the training area located south of the city. They were equipped with rifles, machine guns, and mortars and made a good impression. Training with large rowing boats manned with 12-to 15-man crews was regularly observed on the Kama River. A gunboat regularly landed at the navy school. The boat was equipped with a mine-laying device, one gun, and AA guns, and was about 10 meters long. Flag signals, given either from boat to boat or from the boats to the northern bank of the river, were observed at the exercises on the Kama River.

Billets of wooden temporary barracks. Northern peri-meter of the city.

Occupied by an engineer unit of 400 to 500 troops wearing black epaulets with insignia. The unit was working on the construction of a railroad line, 12 km long and directly connecting in Turinsk in Turinsk and Karpinsk, and, later, on road construction. From 40 to 50 trucks and

observed an engineer unit of three companies, quartered in billets and tents. 1949. The unit worked on the construction of roads and bridges.

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stated that he observed a barracks installation of one long multi-story brick navy uniform in front of it, on the same site in December 1949. Navy units of 200 to 400 troops were frequently observed in the area of the city.

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unit as well as the vehicles of a well-equipped maintenance platoon were stored in a yard.

Billets of one large Not identified. and several smaller brick buildings.

Occupied by an engineer unit of at least 500 troops, mostly of senior classes. The unit had at least 50 trucks, which were stored on the eastern perimeter of the city. The troops worked on the construction of a railroad line leading directly to Turinsk, which was opened to traffic in the spring of 1949.

The unit had been stationed in Germany prior to early 1948.

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According to source, this and similar units in Turinsk and Serov, about 16 km north of Turinsk, arrived there in early 1948 and were elements of a larger unit.

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Karpinsk, about 12 km west of Turinsk.

Serov, about 16 km north of Turinsk.

Kirov (N58-35, E49-38).

Billets of one wooden four-story building, about 35x20 meters, and several small wooden sheds.

In the southern sector of the city, about 250 meters west of the railroad station.

Barracks installation About two km of one three-story brick west of a railroad building, about 50x20 station located on meters, and several small the western perimoden sheds.

About two km west of a railroad station located on meters, and several small the western perimeter of the town.

Occupied by an engineer unit of 200 or 300 troops, mostly of senior classes. Most of them spoke some German, because the unit had belonged to the occupation forces in Germany.

Occupied by a military unit. Several small AT guns were observed in front of the wooden sheds. 25X1A

Vorkuta (N67-30, E64-00).

Sverdlovsk

25X1X

Barracks installation of Near a water tow-10 wooden huts, two er, 20 meters 10 wooden huts, two kitchen buildings, and one storehouse.

high, in the vi-cinity of the railroad station.

Occupied by an MVD unit of 600 to 800 troops wearing blue-bordered red epaulets. The unit was equipped with rifles, submachine guns, and light machine guns. It was referred to as MVD central post and served as a replacement unit for the guard details of the very numerous convict camps in the Vorkuta area.

Four or five tanks, about

ten meters high, eight meters in diameter, and painted silver gray; and some smaller ones, wertically set up on the ground. Trucks loaded

with fuel drums and driven by soldiers were observed leaving the depot.

Sixty-one convict camps, each num-bering 1,000 to 1,500 convicts, were located in the Vorkuta area. A detail of 50 to 70 guards was assigned to each camp.

oviet Supply Installations in the North Ural MD

Fuel depot, about 500 meters square, with a board fence along the street front, the rest being enclosed by a barbed-wire fence.

Southeastern sector of the city, on the southwest side of the Istok road.

1. Supply depot of six dark wooden storehouses, about 30x15x7 meters; equipped with a railroad spur; and surrounded by a double barbed-wire fence, two or three meters

oughfare.

Generally referred to as the navy depot. The installation was guarded by sailors. The unloading of several cars was frequently observed. The escort party consisted of navy personnel. Large boxes were unloaded. No outgoing shipments were observed.

Southeastern sector of the city, north of the Istok thor-

high.

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Fuel depot, about 600 meters square, and enclosed by a barbedwire fence.

Southeastern sector of the city, on the southwest side of the same thoroughfare.

The depot was guarded by soldiers. Fuel was regularly picked up by army vehicles.

Supply depot, about 900 x300 meters, of one wooden administration building, about 100 meters long; three store-houses, about 150x18 meters, each consisting of a basement, a first, and a second floor; four wooden sheds, about 70 meters long; and one armory, equipped with a railroad spur, and surrounded by a wooden fence with watchtowers.

Northwest of the city, adjoining the marshaling yard to the northwest.

Referred to as MVH depot. the items stored in the storehouses included thousands of small arms. machine guns and mortars, winter and summer clothing, motor-vehicle spare parts and lubricants, sport equipment, canned and other foodstuffs of various types, and medicines. Kitchen equipment, cables, gas protective equipment, and worn-out clothing were stored in the wooden sheds. The manpower employed in the depot was estimated at 60 PWs and 120 civilians. Several railroad cars came

the adjoining one of the civil administration. which was separated by a barbedwire fence, were one compound. Rations and metals were stored in the 3 storehouses of the civil administration.

This depot and

25X1A

Northwest of the city, adjoining the marshaling yard to the northwest.

The depot was referred to as MVD Sklad No 13, and was subordinate to the MVD. colonel was in charge of the depot; also one major

Clothing and metals of the civil administration were stored in three storehouses enclosed by an additional fence.

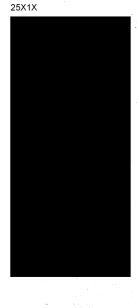
Ration supply depot of three concrete store-houses, about 150 meters long, each consisting of a basement and two stories, six single--story storehouses, one administration building,

about 100 meters long,

one service station with

All officers and EM wore MVD uniforms. The officers had service caps with red bands and yellow-bordered epaulets. One lieutenant

in and left daily.



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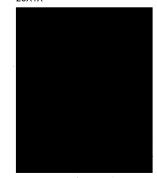
two tanks, and one garage; surrounded by a wooden fence with watchtowers; and equipped with a railroad spur. and nine other officers were employed in the installation. The depot was frequently inspected by a general.

b. Ordnance, clothing, rations, motor vehicle equipment, etc, were stored in the storehouses. The garage housed 15 trucks of various types.

c. During three years, six or seven cars were loaded and unloaded daily. Rations and articles of clothing were picked up by trucks of the Sverdlovsk PW camps.

Far more than 500 armored vehicles, referred to as new T-34 tanks, were stored in the yard. The noise of running engines was heard from the woods both day and night. Tanks were frequently observed being taken to the freight station by flatcars.

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Armored vehicle storage yard, enclosed by a wire fence.

North of the city, in the woods west of the Nizhniy Tagil high-way.

1. Supply depot of several large store-houses.

In the western sector of the city, on the north side of the railroad line about one and one-half km southeast of the large railroad bridge.

clothing and equipment for units stationed in Molotov were stored in the installation.

Molotov

25X1X

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2. Ordnance depot, about In the center 200 meters wide and enclosed by a wooden fence. on the eastern

of the city, on the eastern bank of the Egoshikha Rivulet, adjoining a gun factory to the northwest. A great number of guns up to 100 mm, including captured German ones, German prime movers, and motor vehicles of various types were stored in the depot. The guns were arranged by types and looked well maintained.

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Supply depot of about 15 wooden single-story storehouses.

North of the city.

Rations including grain, flour, and canned foodstuffs were stored in the depot. The items were picked up by trucks of the units.

Supply depot of one wooden three-story building, about 50 meters long, and several large tents.

About one and onehalf km west-southwest of the main railroad station located on the southwestern perimeter of the city. According to Soviet civilians, the installation was a navy medical depot.

Kirov

